ATTACHMENT 1

CLEAN VERSION OF ENTIRE SET OF NEW CLAIMS

21. (New) A hyperdiploid cellular composition comprising cells isolated from a poorly differentiated human endometrial adenocarcinoma that is metastatic, said cells having characteristics consistent with primary tumor.

22. (New) A cellular composition as described in claim 21 hereinabove, wherein a plurality of said cells have at least 48 chromosomes.

23. (New) A cellular composition as described in claim 22 hereinabove, wherein a plurality of said cells are at least triploid at chromosome 3.

24. (New) A cellular composition as described in claim 22 hereinabove, wherein a plurality of said cells are at least triploid at chromosome 17.

25. (New) A cellular composition as described in claim 21 hereinabove, wherein a plurality of said cells have at least the following karyotypic characteristics: 48, XX, ?t (1:20) (p?34.3; p11.2), dup (2) (q11.1q23), +3, del (5) (q?23q?31), ?add(6) (p23), add (7) (p?21), +add (7) (q22), der(9;14) (q10;q10), add (15) (p11), +der (17) t(17,;19) (p11.1;p11.1), I (19) (q10), ?del (20) (p?11.2).

26. (New) A line of cells originating from a specimen of poorly differentiated human

endometrial adenocarcinoma that is metastatic, said cells having characteristics consistent with primary tumor, wherein a plurality of said cells responds to an anti-cancer compound in substantially equivalent ways at the cellular level as said specimen.

27. (New) A line of cells as described in claim 26 hereinabove, wherein said anti-cancer compound comprises a differentiating agent.

28. (New) A line of cells as described in claim 27 hereinabove, wherein said differentiating agent
comprises a retinoic acid treatment.

29. (New) A cellular composition as described in claim 26 hereinabove, wherein said cells are grown *in vitro* as a monolayer.

30. (New) A cellular composition as described in claim 26 hereinabove, wherein said original specimen is superficially invasive.

31. (New) A method of identifying a compound that inhibits the activity of a protein kinase in a cell, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a cell of claim 21 hereinabove,

(b) contacting said cell with at least one inhibitor test compound, and

(c) determining whether a protein kinase primarily localizes away from the cell

membrane, said localization being an indication that said test compound likely inhibits said protein kinase.

32. (New) A method described in claim 31 hereinabove, wherein:

(a) said protein kinase is an isoform known to be involved in hindering the organization of cytoskeletal matrix in the cell cytoplasm, and

(b) determining whether said isoform localizes primarily away from the cell membrane, said localization being an indication that said cell is apt to undergo organization of cytoskeletal matrix in the cell cytoplasm.

33. (New) A method described in claim 32 hereinabove, wherein:

(a) said protein kinase is PKC-α and said inhibitor test compound is a retinoic acid treatment, and

(b) determining whether PKC-α localizes primarily in a cytoplasmic and perinuclear region, said localization being an indication that said cell is apt to undergo organization of cytoskeletal matrix in the cell cytoplasm.

34. (New) A method of determining the effect of a protein kinase inhibitor on a condition in a

cell having manifestations consistent with cancer, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a cell of claim 21 hereinabove,

(b) contacting said cell with at least one inhibitor of protein kinase known to be present

in abnormally high levels in cells failing to undergo organization of cytoskeletal matrix in the cell cytoplasm, and

(c) determining whether protein kinase primarily localizes away from the cell membrane, said localization being an indication that said cell is apt to undergo organization of actin filaments into stress fibers in the cell cytoplasm.

35. (New) A method described in claim 34 hereinabove, wherein:

(a) said protein kinase is PKC-α and said inhibitor of protein kinase is a retinoic acid treatment, and

(b) determining whether PKC-α localizes primarily in a cytoplasmic and perinuclear region, said localization being an indication that said cell is apt to undergo differentiation.

36. (New) A method described in claim 35 hereinabove, wherein said organization of actin filaments into stress fibers in the cell cytoplasm indicates cell differentiation.

37. (New) A method described in claim 35 hereinabove, wherein said differentiation comprises cell enlargement.

38. (New) A method, using a cell isolated *in vitro,* for predicting the effect on cell differentiation

attributable to a differentiation enhancing test compound to be applied to an *in vivo* cancer cell,

comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a cell of claim 21 hereinabove,

(b) contacting said cell with at least one enhancer test compound, and

(c) determining whether actin filaments organize into stress fibers cytoskeletal matrix.

39. (New) A method as described in claim 38 hereinabove, wherein said enhancer test compound is a retinoic acid treatment.